

DEATH BLOW TO THE TARIFF BILL

Free Silver Senators Will
Deliver It When the
Measure Comes Up.

Their Attitude Means a Split in
the Republican Party in
the Senate.

No Revenue Bill Can Be Passed Un-
less Providing for Free Coin-
age, They Declare.

DEMOCRATS WILL CAST NO VOTES.

Calculations of Party Leaders Upset,
While Speaker Reed's Programme
Encounters an Unexpected
Obstacle.

By Julius Chambers.
Washington, Jan. 9.—The Republican programme, which Speaker Reed personally prepared, and which was rushed through the House with such expedition, has encountered an unexpected obstacle in the Senate. The Tariff bill which Mr. Reed contemplated would be a master stroke in behalf of his Presidential aspirations, seems to have received its death blow in the Senate already.

The free-silver Republicans, under the leadership of Senator Teller, of Colorado, today avow their purpose to sacrifice party interests to the cause of the white metal. Senator Teller, as the recognized leader and spokesman of the free-silver Republicans, has proclaimed that no legislation regarding the tariff shall be passed unless it is accompanied by a provision for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The situation is that the Republicans from the mining States declare that they will positively refuse to give their votes for any bill for the increase of revenue, unless the same measure shall provide for the free coinage of silver.

This determined attitude of the pro-silver Republicans of the Senate has upset all the calculations of the party leaders. As far as Teller, and those Senators who are silver men before all things else, are concerned, this policy is believed to have been adopted deliberately, with a full appreciation of all that it means and a willingness to take the consequences of their action. It is understood that Mitchell, of Oregon; Pettigrew and a few others who are very earnest silver men have refused to go so far as Teller proposes, and that others of the same faith who are very reluctant to do so. It will be very difficult, however, for men representing States whose principal interest is silver to follow the lead of the Colorado and Idaho Senators.

FEW WILL REFUSE.

It is said that no more than three or four of the silver Republicans will in the end refuse to follow the extreme course, which they understand to mean that at no time, at present or in the future, shall there be any tariff legislation without free coinage of silver, so long as the Western silver States can hold the balance of power. The acquisition of power through the admission of new States encourages them in the belief that for a long time they may hold the balance of power in the Senate.

The immediate effect of this determined and aggressive stand of the free silver Republicans is to produce a split in the party in the Senate which threatens to array two hostile factions against each other. The sound money Republicans are already making overtures to the Democrats, who are supposed to agree with them on the financial question, but the proposals come too late. The Democrats say that the Republicans must now fight the battle between themselves.

DEMOCRATS NOT TO VOTE.

It can be stated as an undisputed fact

that not a single Democratic vote will be cast in the Senate for the House Tariff bill. When the Tariff bill shall come before the Senate for consideration an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver will be proposed. The amendment will probably be offered by a Democrat, but he will have the assurance of the support of Senator Teller, Dubois and other pronounced pro-silver Republicans. The Democratic Senators, with perhaps three exceptions, will vote for the amendment, with the purpose of embarrassing the Republicans. The Populists will also support the silver amendment, and it will be carried. The handicap thus put upon the House Tariff bill will lead it down so that Speaker Reed will refuse to recognize his own offspring when it shall be returned to the House.

TO CHECK GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Livingston Offers a Resolution in the House Against England's Alleged Advance in Venezuela.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) asked unanimous consent for consideration of the following concurrent resolution:

That the President of the United States is hereby requested to forthwith ascertain whether Great Britain is advancing her troops in the territory in dispute between her colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela, or is reinforcing posts heretofore established, with troops, police or otherwise, and should the President become cognizant of the fact that a British military or police force is advancing to invade, or reinforce, or since the 17th day of December last, has invaded, or reinforced, posts formerly occupied within said disputed territory, he demand the immediate withdrawal of said soldiers and the reduction of the police force in said territory to not a greater number, occupying the British outposts on the aforesaid 17th day of December, 1895.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) objected and the resolution went to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Livingston explains the precipitancy with which the resolution was introduced by saying that the situation in the disputed territory is, if newspaper dispatches are to be believed, full of grave complications. He thinks it well that the resolution should be so amended by the Foreign Affairs Committee, to whom it was referred, as to require the Venezuelan Government to keep its armed forces out of that locality as well.

Mr. Livingston says that if a hostile shot be fired by either side it will lead to a war between Venezuela and Great Britain, which cannot fail to embroil the United States. His resolution was therefore introduced in the interest of peace and had the House permitted its adoption to-day it would, he thinks, have had the effect of averting a possible collision between the two Governments. "If such a collision should occur," continued Mr. Livingston, "and the United States should not interfere to assist the South American Republic we would earn the lasting contempt not only of all the other countries on this American continent, but of the remainder of the civilized world as well."

It is not likely, however, that Mr. Livingston's resolution will be considered by the Foreign Affairs Committee for some days. Thursday is the regular meeting day of the committee, and it is understood that it will not be called together during the meantime for the special purpose of deciding what action shall be taken with reference to the resolution.

FORTIFYING SANTA LUCIA.

The Handy Coaling Station Near the Venezuelan Coast Transformed into an Impregnable Stronghold.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Navy Department has been advised by one of the secret agents of the United States Government that the British are supplying Santa Lucia with coal and other materials which would be needed in the event of a war with this country.

The British Government has converted the island of Santa Lucia into the strongest fortification in the world. The island is within easy reach of the coast of Venezuela.

A prominent official of the Navy Department said to-day:

"I am not willing to say that the action of the English Government in supplying Santa Lucia with coal and provisions means a design to be prepared for war with the United States, but I do think that it shows the forethought of the British in making ready for any emergency that might arise."

PORTUGAL WILL KEEP NEUTRAL.

Neither German Nor English Troops to Land at Delagoa Bay.

Lisbon, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, Portuguese South Africa, says that the British gunboat Thrush and the German cruiser Scudellier are now in Delagoa Bay.

It is reported that the Government of Portugal has decided to remain absolutely neutral in the dispute between Germany and England regarding the South African Republic, permitting neither to land troops at Delagoa Bay or to march them across Portuguese South African territory.



Leonidas P. Livingston.

The Democratic Representative from Georgia, who has been twisting the lion's tail and now offers a resolution against the imaginary advance of British troops in Venezuela.

CALLS MARRIAGE IMMORAL.

Edith Lancaster Urges the Prosecution of the Doctor Who Committed Her to a Lunatic Asylum.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Jan. 9.—Miss Edith Lancaster, a well-bred girl, who was confined in an asylum by her relatives because she was opposed to matrimony, and preferred to live with an admirer without any marriage ceremony being performed, again yesterday appeared before the Lunacy Commissioners to urge the prosecution of Dr. Blandford, who had declared her of unsound mind and caused her detention in the asylum, from which, when released, she went to live with a fellow clerk.

The Commissioners threw the case out, deciding that the doctor was mistaken, but not likely to have been improperly influenced or criminally culpable.

Miss Lancaster proved to be a prepossessing girl of twenty-four years. She exhibited polished manners, distinguished by great modesty. She was becomingly dressed and attracted the greatest interest. Several ladies accompanied her.

The barrister who spoke for her declared her to be an exceedingly well-trained young lady of sufficient standing to secure 3,000 votes for a place on the School Board before her recent experience. At the time of her abduction she was getting a living in a perfectly sane way as a clerk in a large city house. Dr. Blandford declared her insane on the strength of the following statement:

"She says she is going to live with a man below her in station because marriage is immoral. This she argued in a wholly irrational manner. She thinks it is more independent to live like this; but she fails to see that if she has a family and she is deserted she will not be independent at all. She persists that she will go and live with this man and go to Australia."

The barrister quoted from the works of Dr. Blandford on insanity to show that the lady exhibited none of the symptoms he laid down. Therefore the Doctor made a wilful misrepresentation.

Miss Lancaster arose and spoke up: "I wish to deny," said she, "that my views on the marriage contract have been suddenly formed. The views I hold are the same I have held during the last three or four years."

The chairman replied:

"It is not charged that you suddenly adopted those views."

"But," said Miss Lancaster with quick intelligence, "Dr. Blandford in his book refers to a sudden change of views on moral questions as an indication of insanity."

"But we are not discussing Dr. Blandford's book," said the chairman.

The fair complainant, still undaunted, held her ground and continued to speak. "It is not true," said she, "that I told Dr. Blandford that I was going to live with a man below my station because marriage was immoral. I did not know who Dr. Blandford was. He was introduced to me by my brother as a man of the world, and I had no idea he was a doctor. He said very little, but my brother plied me with a lot of questions, to which it was impossible to give connected answers. My brother said something about a man being beneath me in station, and I replied: 'You know I do not recognize the question of station. He is a clerk and I am a clerk.'"

"We are both earning the same salary, so I don't see any inequality. Then something was said about my being left with half a dozen children. I said that would never happen, but if it did I should not be in a worse position than a married woman who is deserted by her husband."

When she finished her barrister intimated he would carry the case to a law court, and since then it is rumored that the girl will not rest until she carries the case to the House of Lords, if necessary.

WAS ONLY A MIDGET STORM.

Yet It Was Colder Yesterday Than January 9 Usually Is.

For a time yesterday, several hours in fact, the weather looked as if an old-fashioned snowstorm would give Commissioner Waring's new snow-removing contractor a first-class opportunity to show how his system would work. After the fall measured one inch and eight-tenths the storm ceased and the skies began to clear enough to warrant the weather bureau experts to profess that to-day would be fair and warmer.

Snow fell all over this State and New Jersey, and extended far up the Atlantic Coast. As usual, it was an offshoot of meteorological tantrums on the great lakes in the Northwest. From 15 degrees above zero at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer crept up to 24 degrees at 11 o'clock last night. The average for the day was 20 degrees, just 12 degrees below the normal. Last year on the same day the mean temperature was 32 degrees.

So while the storm was not what it started out to be, New York was a good deal colder yesterday than it has been accustomed to be on the same day.

TWO WOMEN CLAIM LEDYARD SANDS.

Continued from First Page.

Just as the season was drawing to a close, Mr. Ledyard Sands was married under the name of Austin Ledyard Sands, which was his grandfather's name. The Rev. Father McDonnell performed the ceremony in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. The bride's mother, Catharine L. Atkinson, and sister Kitty came on to help prepare the trousseau, and they, with the son of the hotel proprietor, were witnesses to the marriages.

Before the wedding Miss Atkinson took pains to let all of her friends know that they intended to go for the wedding trip to China and Japan by way of San Francisco. After the ceremony they came to New York direct, and sailed for Europe the following day by a White Star Line steamer that arrived in Queenstown on September 10. A cablegram of that date was received by the bride's family announcing their safe arrival.

First Mrs. SANDS DECLARES WAR. Mrs. Sands, who claims a previous marriage to Sands, was then, as she is now, staying at the Park Avenue Hotel. She engaged Milton G. Gray, a lawyer who has offices in the United Charities Building, at Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, as her counsel, and proceeded at once to investigate the Saratoga wedding.

An effort to have Mr. Sands indicted for bigamy was made before the Saratoga County Grand Jury, when it met in Ballston Spa in October. Father McDonnell, who performed the ceremony, was forced to appear with his church record and testify. The first Mrs. Sands visited the Atkinsons in New York and showed them her marriage certificate. There was a dramatic scene when the parents and sisters of the bride refused to believe in Mrs. Sands No. 1 or her certificate.

Mrs. Atkinson, the mother, says: "The woman declares that she was in Saratoga and knew what was going on. Why did she not warn my daughter before the wedding? It would have been easy for her to have done so. I don't believe her at all. Mr. Sands admitted to my daughter that he knew the woman, but denied that he was married to her, and I believe him. He was much too fine a gentleman to tell a lie."

A HAPPY HONEYMOON.

At first the Atkinsons heard frequently from their daughter, and she wrote long letters, describing the wonderful places she had visited and the things she had seen. She was very happy, she said, and her misadventure fairly bubbled over with the writer's exuberance of spirits. Of late the letters have become less and less frequent. It is some time now since the family have heard from her at all, but still they believe that the bride is well and happy and they have unlimited faith in Mr. Sands.

None of the Sands family has communicated with them in any way. No member of the Sands family will discuss the affair at all. Mr. Benjamin Sands declined to talk, but said he has turned the entire matter over to his partner, Mr. Bowers. Mr. Bowers was equally silent when seen. Milton G. Gray, legal representative of Mrs. Sands, of the Park Avenue Hotel, maintains an air of mystery when questioned about the case and says that there is nothing in it now for publication, though there soon may be.

It is often to be seen about the Park Avenue Hotel corridors and has frequent consultations with his client. Mr. Sands, it is said, has not been seen at the hotel for six months. He was often away, and it was understood by the hotel people that he travelled. Mrs. Sands No. 1 is rarely to be seen now. She has room No. 288, and never goes to the hotel office except to pay her bills. Many of the employees have never seen her.

DID HE BEAR A MESSAGE?

Charles Hildebrand returned from Europe a week ago, and at once called upon the first Mrs. Sands. It is believed that he was the bearer of a message from Mr. Sands. He has now gone to San Francisco. Miss Atkinson is described by all who know her as a charming girl, and all of the young women with whom she came in contact in the manicure parlors express the hope that she has not been deceived in Mr. Sands. Mrs. Cobb, the proprietress, says that though Miss Atkinson and Mr. Sands appeared to be on friendly terms, she did not know that their acquaintance was continued outside the office. Otherwise she should have felt it her duty, she says, to warn Miss Atkinson that Mr. Sands was a married man.

The girl was always modest and refined in manner, and Mrs. Cobb was sincerely sorry when informed by her of her intention to leave. She expresses the hope that Mr. Sands may not have been married after all. "He was a very gentlemanly man," says Mrs. Cobb, "just the sort of

man to captivate the fancy of a young girl without very much knowledge of the world. I can hardly believe that, in his right mind, he would marry Miss Atkinson if he already had a wife. But he certainly told me he was married long before he ever met Miss Atkinson, and I believed it."

Mrs. Sands was not to be seen all day yesterday at the Park Avenue Hotel, and was out last night when her lawyer called to consult her.

HARRISON'S TRIP MEANS A WEDDING.

Continued from First Page.

ments here, it is said, which will require his attention.

MRS. DIMMICK'S FAMILY.

An Old Honesdale Resident Tells of Her Early Life and Marriage and Harrison's Woeing.

Honesdale, Pa., Jan. 9.—"The persistence with which the newspapers insist that the name of the lady who, it is said, will wed ex-President Harrison is Dimmick, after the almost constant exploitation of her name during Mr. Harrison's Administration, is amazing," said a resident of Honesdale, where the lady was born and wed.

"Her name is not Mary Scott Dimmick, either. It is Mary Lord Dimmick. Her father was Russell F. Lord, who was general superintendent and chief engineer of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. He had a brother John, who, forty-five years ago, was also a prominent citizen of Honesdale, and an officer high in the service of the Canal Company. Honesdale then being the head centre of that great corporation, John Lord had married a Miss Neel, daughter of the cashier of the Honesdale Bank. Her sister was the wife of Dr. John Scott, a Presbyterian preacher, who lived in Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Scott had two bright handsome daughters, the Misses Carrie and Lizzie. The former of these, along in the late forties, was being wooed by Young Lawyer Benjamin F. Harrison, of Indianapolis. About that time, or a little later, the two Scott girls came to Honesdale to visit their aunt, Mrs. John Lord. While they were there young Harrison visited Honesdale and pressed his suit for the elder Miss Scott's hand with such fervor that the engagement was made there. The young lawyer was afterward General, United States Senator and President Harrison.

"Russell F. Lord was a widower with two stalwart sons at the time the handsome Western girls were visiting at his brother's. He was more than double the age of Lizzie Scott. He met her and fell in love with her. She was a poor girl, the daughter of a struggling Presbyterian preacher. Mr. Lord had wealth, position, a luxurious home to offer her, and he offered her them. The dashing young woman accepted the offer. Their wedding was a social event still mentioned in Northeastern Pennsylvania. But the match was ill-assorted. The lives of both were made unhappy by it. Three children were born to them—Walter, Scott, Mary and Lizzie. It was an open secret that domestic life at the Lord mansion was not one to be envied by the friends of the bride and even in his treatment of her."

"Whether this was true or not, Mrs. Lord, about the close of the civil war, left her husband, taking her two daughters and returned to her father's home in Indianapolis. The son, a young man of splendid attainments, died in Honesdale twenty-five years ago."

"Russell F. Lord, the father, had died. It is said, miserably two or three years before. Of his large estate there was but little left for his heirs. His brother John, who was a victim of drink and vicious habits. His family was scattered, his wife dying totally blind at the humble home he had made for himself. He was a cant boatman. He himself is living to-day, an aged, miserable hermit, among the rocks of the Delaware Valley, overlooking the canal in the control of which he was once a chief."

"Mrs. Lord's daughters grew to charming young women in the West, and about fifteen years ago came with their mother to Honesdale to spend a Summer with friends. Chief among these was the Dimmick family. Samuel E. Dimmick had been the leading lawyer of Northern Pennsylvania. Chief Justice of the State and a leader of that party in the State. In 1874 he was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania and the slated candidate of his party for the approaching gubernatorial nomination. One day in 1874 he died suddenly at his home in Harrisburg. He left his family in a state of poverty. He had a \$50,000 residence in Honesdale. He had three sons, the eldest named Benjamin. This young man was at home from college when the pretty Lord sisters came visiting at his mother's. He fell in love with Mary, or Mamie, as she was familiarly known. She reciprocated his affection, and in a few weeks they were married. The young husband lived but three months. He left his widow a large fortune, and a young man of splendid talents. Mrs. Dimmick passed the succeeding years of her widowhood in retirement with her mother at Indianapolis, when the election of her son to the Presidency brought the family into prominence."

Mrs. Dimmick, still young and handsome, became conspicuous in the White House household and in the direction of its functions. Her mother died while Harrison was still in office."

SHE REFUSES TO DENY IT.

Mrs. Dimmick Will Not Talk About Her Engagement.

Mrs. Dimmick denied herself to all callers yesterday. Her answer to a message asking her to verify the report of her intended marriage to General Harrison was:

"I have nothing whatever to say about the matter."

Russell B. Harrison declined absolutely to discuss the subject when questioned about it yesterday.

Mrs. Dimmick is two years older than Mrs. McKee. She is small in stature, and rather slender. Her eyes are large and almost black in color, and her features are regular. Her mind is quick and intuitive and her inclinations are artistic.

On several occasions she has visited the Harrison home at Indianapolis since the death of Mrs. Harrison. She was there all through the serious and almost fatal illness of General Harrison, and assisted Mrs. McKee in nursing him back to health.

Since her return from the Adirondacks last Fall, Mrs. Dimmick has resided at No. 40 East Thirty-eighth street, this city. During the past Summer General Harrison and Mrs. McKee, with the McKee children, were at Valley Forge, in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Dimmick was with them, and it was noticed that the ex-President was very attentive to her.

It is known that they correspond regularly and that they are much in each other's company when the General visits New York.

The plausible reason for General Harrison's coming trip East is to attend the hearing of a case before the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, in behalf of the Lehigh Sanford estate, for which he is one of the attorneys. The suit involves important irrigation questions.

GREAT BRITAIN IS VERY BITEER.

Continued from First Page.

Transvaal Government has intimated to Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal Secretary of State, who is now in Berlin, that one of the conditions of settlement of the present difficulties would be the abrogation of the convention of 1884, by which England exercises suzerainty over the Transvaal Republic. The dispatch also says that the question of laying a telegraph cable affording direct communication between Germany and the Transvaal is being discussed.

It was reported on the Stock Exchange to-day that President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, had made a claim of \$500,000 sterling indemnity from the British South Africa Company for the damage inflicted by Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal.

QUEEN THANKS KRUGER.

She Has Heard with Satisfaction That He Will Hand Over Jameson to British Authorities.

London, Jan. 9.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has sent the following telegram to President Kruger, of the South African Republic:

"I have received the command of the Queen to acquaint you with the fact that Her Majesty has heard with satisfaction that you have decided to hand over Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners to the British authorities. This act will redound to your credit and your honor and conduce to the peace of South Africa. The harmonious co-operation of the British and Dutch races is necessary to South Africa's future development and prosperity."

ENGLAND WILL BE ISOLATED.

A Semi-Official Russian Paper on Great Britain's Threats to Germany.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—The Novoye Vremya, in an article discussing the Transvaal situation, says:

"The attitude of the British Government press seems to indicate that there is rather an attempt to intimidate Germany than a serious intention to go to war. The Transvaal question will only acquire serious importance if fresh developments occur which force the German Emperor to act in conformity with his message to President Kruger. In that event the complete isolation of England, which he was menacing to his position in Egypt, would be fully exhibited."

UITLANDERS MUST DISARM.

If Not They Will Imperil the Life of Dr. Jameson.

London, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Johannesburg says Sir Jacobus De Wet, British Agent at Pretoria, arrived at Johannesburg on January 7, and addressed a large public meeting. He was the bearer of the message of Sir Hercules Robinson, calling on the Uitlanders to disarm, and delivered it to the populace. He also informed them that if they did not comply they would forfeit the sympathy of the British Government as well as that of British subjects throughout the world, besides endangering the life of Dr. Jameson.

The Transvaal Government has issued an order directing the railway managers to hold all their rolling stock in readiness to convey the non-combatants out of Johannesburg in case the Uitlanders refuse to disarm. The disarming of the revolutionists has caused a feeling of relief in the town, combined with a feeling of resentment toward the National Reform Committee.



How the Snowstorm Was Ignored, Endured, Braved and Defeated by the Business Women of New York.